

2023 北京北师大实验中学高三三模

英 语

笔试（共三部分 100 分）

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We don't see many 17-year-old who can list as many accomplishments as Eduardo Caiado.

Edu, as he likes to be called, lives in Anapolis, Brazil. He's always been driven to help others. In fact, when he was just 15, he was named one of the 50 Young Inspirers of the United Nations for his project on reusing ___1___ to provide drinking water in a village. He also bought gifts for 52 people living in a local nursing home, ___2___ his own money.

These are all totally natural for Edu, who says he's been ___3___ trying to help others for most of his life. But right now he centers on saving stray animals.

Since he was 9, he's dreamed of the day he could open a ___4___ for the many lost or forgotten pets he's seen. Less than ten years later, he ___5___ that dream a reality by starting the EduPacoca Institute!

"The place where I live is cold, and many stray dogs were dying of ___6___ cold," he said. The EduPacoca Institute depends on ___7___ to help these animals in need. First, Edu rented a house; now, he's using the money to ___8___ food and other expenses. "I want these animals to know that even if they don't have owners, they will be with me until they grow old and die." he said.

After years of feeding animals on the streets, Edu understands that while they're not human, animals have feelings of their own. Each has their own habits, ___9___, and preferences, and Edu loves getting to know them.

He's already given about 30 dogs and cats a home, and the number keeps growing every day! His only regret is that he doesn't have enough room or money to ___10___ every stray.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. newspaper | B. rainwater | C. leftover | D. oil |
| 2. A. borrowing | B. winning | C. using | D. wasting |
| 3. A. actively | B. normally | C. casually | D. negatively |
| 4. A. nursery | B. hospital | C. zoo | D. shelter |
| 5. A. made | B. brought | C. raised | D. reminded |
| 6. A. slight | B. certain | C. extreme | D. immediate |
| 7. A. inventions | B. donations | C. responsibilities | D. values |
| 8. A. cook | B. buy | C. order | D. cover |
| 9. A. personalities | B. performances | C. appearances | D. originalities |
| 10. A. take down | B. take off | C. take in | D. take up |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Did you ever run off and forget your drink? That's ___11___ happened to 11-year old Frank Epperson in 1905. He'd been mixing drink mix with a stick and ___12___ (leave) the cup and stick out on the porch all night. And it got cold. In the morning, Frank found a ___13___ (freeze) block of sweet drink- with a handy stick to hold it. He thought that was pretty cool so he made more. Soon, everyone enjoyed his ice pops. At first Frank called them Epsicles, but later they got a different name — popsicles.

B

The robotic lunar mission ended ___14___ (successful) early on December 18th. Chang'e 5's reentry capsule, ___15___ (carry) rocks and soils from the moon, landed on the grassland in northern China. It is reported that Chang'e 5 mission is China's most complicated and challenging space adventure, which ___16___ (make) China the third nation in the world to bring back lunar samples — right after the U.S. and the former Soviet Union. The mission's results will contribute to deepening mankind's understanding of the origin of the moon and ___17___ (develop) of the solar system.

C

Pixar is one of the world's most famous and successful film ___18___ (studio). Its latest animated film, *Soul*, ___19___ (release) last November. *Soul* tells the story of Joe Gardner, an aspiring jazz musician living in New York. One day, after an accident, Gardner ends up in the Great Before — a place ___20___ souls must “find their spark” before entering a human body. When Gardner is given the job of mentoring a soul called 22, he tries to find his way back to Earth.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The travel courses in University of New England led by faculty members (导师) are an exciting, enriching way to study abroad. You will meet with faculty throughout the semester to prepare for travel through readings, lectures and coursework; then you'll travel during a semester break to enhance your learning.

Greece and Italy Course

Open to: Undergraduate Students

Faculty: Kash Dutta

Application Deadline: November 1, 2022

This spring semester course discovers the interesting connections between human anatomy (解剖学) and the art of the Renaissance. During your 10-day trip to Italy and Greece in May, 2023, you will tour historic sites in Athens, Rome, Florence, and Bologna, representing the birthplace of modern anatomical science in some of the Europe's oldest universities.

Kenya Course

Open to: Post Graduate Students

Faculty: Richard Peterson, Ph.D.

Application Deadline: November 1, 2022

This is a spring semester course offered with a 22-day field experience in Kenya in late May, 2023.

Semester studies focus on understanding Kenya's contemporary environmental, health and community development issues. The field experience features visits to leading universities, museums, and national parks, an overland journey.

Mexico Course

Open to: Undergraduate Students

Faculty: Sam McReynolds, Ph.D.

Application Deadline: November 1, 2022

This spring semester travel course fulfills the global citizenship requirement and includes a nine-day trip to Mexico during spring break. Students will spend their first few days in Cuernavaca, an important cultural center in Central Mexico, where they will live with host families and immerse themselves in the community. They will then travel to the nearby village of Amatlán, where they will teach English in a local school, and learn about Amatlán's varied customs.

Costa Rica Course

Open to: Undergraduate Students

Faculty: Greg Zogg, Ph.D.

Application Deadline: November 1, 2022

This is a spring semester course that includes travel to Costa Rica for nine days over spring break, where you will explore the amazing biodiversity of both tropical rainforests and so-called dry forests. Students will conduct fieldwork examining how human-induced changes in the environment — such as invasive species, and global warming — impact these two forest types.

21. Who will lead the anatomy and art course in 2023?

- A. Kash Dutta.
- B. Greg Zogg.
- C. Richard Peterson.
- D. Sam McReynolds.

22. Where can students be a volunteer teacher in their trips abroad?

- A. In Kenya.
- B. In Mexico.
- C. In Costa Rica.
- D. In Greece and Italy.

23. What is the common feature of the four travel courses?

- A. They will start on November 1, 2022.
- B. They are intended for undergraduate students.
- C. They all include short-term travel courses.
- D. They will be offered in leading universities.

B

There's another universe not far from land. It lacks buildings, trees, cars, cellphones and the Internet. Seemingly limitless water extends uninterruptedly in all directions. Civilization goes away, along with any sign of humanity. And it is why I'm really into sailing. I grew up around boats. My father liked sailing and built them. My older sister and I were stuffed into a car nearly every summer weekend until my late teens to make the trip from northeast Indiana to the south shore of Lake Erie in Ohio, where Talisman built by my father waited patiently through the week.

As a kid, I read the adventures of Robin Lee Graham, a traveller exploring the sea alone, in the pages of *National Geographic* and, later, in Graham's book, *Dove*. However, it wasn't until about 20 years ago, well into my adulthood, that I took up sailing in a serious way. I've made voyages in fair stormy and weather, on my own boats and those of my friends, and ranging from nearshore day sails

to blue-water passages.

Still, I've made plenty of mistakes. While living in Asia, a sailing friend and I set off across the South China Sea and intended to get to Thailand, only to be pushed by a late-season typhoon that forced us to make landfall in Vietnam, glad to be alive.

Years later, my wife and I lived aboard our 37-foot ship, Symbiosis, while we saved enough to take a two-year leave from our jobs to journey down the U.S. Atlantic coast and through the Bahamas and the Caribbean. We visited many places that never see ships or airplanes and that are nearly impossible to reach anyway other than at the helm (舵柄) of a small boat. But boats are expensive and time-consuming. After returning from the Caribbean a few years ago, we decided to sell Symbiosis, resolving instead to sail only “other people's boats”. It didn't last, though. A few months ago, we found a good deal on a smaller sailboat—easier to maintain but still capable of some short offshore journeys. I think we'll name her Talisman.

24. What would the author do on summer weekends as a kid?

- A. He would help his father build Talisman.
- B. He would sail with his father and his sister.
- C. He would explore northeast Indiana in a car.
- D. He would bring human civilization to sailing.

25. What can we learn about the book *Dove*?

- A. It has something to do with exploring the sea.
- B. It was published in *National Geographic*.
- C. It is the most famous work by Graham.
- D. It was an inspiration for the author's writing.

26. Why did the author sell his ship Symbiosis?

- A. It didn't function well.
- B. He couldn't afford to maintain it.
- C. He found a better one to replace it.
- D. It was damaged seriously during a storm.

C

“Does my smile look big in this?” Future fitting-room mirrors in clothing stores could subtly adjust your reflection to make you look — and hence feel — happier, encouraging you to like what you see.

That's the idea behind the Emotion Evoking System developed by Shigeo Yoshida and colleagues at the University of Tokyo in Japan. The system can manipulate, or in other words, control your emotions and personal preferences by presenting you with an image of your own smiling or frowning face.

The principle that physiological changes can drive emotional ones — that laughter comes before happiness, rather than the other way around — is a well-established idea.

The researchers wanted to see if this idea could be used to build a computer system that manipulates how you feel. The system works by presenting the user with a web-camera image of his or her face — as if they were looking in a mirror. The image is then subtly altered with software, turning the corners of the mouth up or down and changing the area around the eyes, so that the person appears to smile or frown.

Without telling them the aim of the study, the team recruited 21 volunteers and asked them to sit

in front of the screen while performing an unrelated task. When the task was complete, the participants rated how they felt. When the faces on the screen appeared to smile, people reported that they felt happier. On the other hand, when the image was given a sad expression, they reported feeling less happy.

Yoshida and his colleagues tested whether manipulating the volunteers' emotional state would influence their preferences. Each person was given a scarf to wear and again presented with the altered webcam image. The volunteers that saw themselves smiling while wearing the scarf were more likely to report that they liked it, and those that saw themselves not smiling were less likely.

The system could be used to manipulate consumers' impressions of products, said the researchers. For example, mirrors in clothing-store fitting rooms could be replaced with screens showing altered reflections. They also suggest people may be more likely to find clothes attractive if they see themselves looking happy while trying them on.

"It's certainly an interesting area," says Chris Creed at the University of Birmingham, UK. But he notes that using such technology in a shop would be harder than in the lab, because people will use a wide range of expressions. "Attempting to make slight differences to these and ensuring that the reflected image looks believable would be much more challenging," he says.

Of course, there are also important moral questions surrounding such subtly manipulative technology. "You could argue that if it makes people happy, what harm is it doing?" says Creed. "But I can imagine that many people may feel manipulated, uncomfortable and cheated if they found out."

27. What's the main purpose of the Emotion Evoking System?

- A. To see whether laughter comes before happiness.
- B. To see whether one's facial expressions can be altered.
- C. To see whether one's feelings can be unconsciously affected.
- D. To replace the mirrors in future clothing-store fitting rooms.

28. What can we learn about the web-camera image in the study?

- A. It gave the volunteers a false image.
- B. It attempted to make the volunteers feel happier.
- C. It recorded the volunteers' performance in the task.
- D. It beautified the volunteers' appearance in the mirror.

29. What does Creed mention as a limitation of the technology?

- A. It only works in clothing stores.
- B. It only makes subtle changes to people's expressions.
- C. It only changes the areas around the mouth and the eyes.
- D. It only deals with a limited number of facial expressions.

30. What does Creed's comment on the moral issues with this technology imply?

- A. Nothing is more important than happiness.
- B. Technology is unable to manipulate people.
- C. People should neglect the harm of the technology.
- D. People should have the right to make decisions independently.

D

It is a general belief among academics that the humanities are in crisis. According to Harvard historian James Hankins, part of the problem is the dominance of "critical" reading over "primary"

reading. Primary reading takes a text at face value and simply tries to understand what the author intended to say. Critical reading assumes an author's statements can never be taken at face value. Instead, they must be "seen through" to expose the text's real meaning, which is determined in accord with this or that fashionable theory.

Mr. Hankins says primary reading "must be recovered" for higher education in the humanities to be effective. I would go further. Primary reading isn't important only for the humanities, or even for education more generally. The restoration of primary reading could be a crucial weapon in fighting the "idle talk" that troubles American society.

Idle talk was philosopher Martin Heidegger's term for inauthentic discourse (不可信的言辞). It involves adopting and circulating others' opinions about something without ever personally engaging that thing for yourself. People engaged in idle talk speak in accord with expectations for their particular identity or role. They hold and express the opinions a person in their role is expected to hold.

Idle talk can be harmless. Each year my mother forms strong opinions about which films should win Academy Awards without seeing any of them, after reading articles by critics she favors. But idle talk can also be dangerous. Consider journalism. The norm nowadays is for one reporter to break a story, followed by dozens or hundreds of journalists recycling that content. They may add a little **spin** of their own but rarely look into the issue for themselves—even when this would require but a few clicks and a couple of minutes to read a legislative text. Some journalists even just search social media for the story of the day and rewrite it in their own words.

The Covid pandemic highlighted the problem, from exclusion of those daring to discuss the tradeoffs of lockdowns to the promotion of masks as a political identity marker completely disconnected from medical or scientific justification. Not to mention the misleading statement that arose over "the science" and the social trend to "follow" it.

Social media has contributed to the spread of idle talk. Authentic discourse requires time, effort and good-faith engagement, but social media tends to encourage the opposite. As journalists comment on every topic, however small or traditionally unnewsworthy, the all-knowing chorus of global gossip becomes a roaring crowd. Social media raises this voice, pushing it into user feeds 24/7. We hear about everything, and we can't hear about anything without also being told what opinion we should have about it. Opinions before facts; know what to think about something before actually looking into it for yourself. And really, why even bother with that?

Primary reading isn't only something the humanities need. Our entire culture needs its value to be recognized and restored.

31. What do we know from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Primary reading focuses on the deep meaning.
- B. Critical reading leads to the crisis in humanities.
- C. Critical reading is generally preferred nowadays.
- D. Primary reading once dominated higher education.

32. What does the underlined word "spin" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Practice.
- B. Priority.
- C. Investigation.
- D. Interpretation.

33. What does the author think of idle talk?

- A. It broadens people's understanding.
- B. It affects independent thinking ability.

- C. It shakes people's trust in news reports.
D. It promotes the advance of social media.
34. What message does the author convey?
A. Readers should stay away from idle talk.
B. Readers should read original texts carefully.
C. Readers should limit the impact of social media.
D. Readers should take a balanced view on reading.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you've studied biology, you've probably learned about blood types. Or perhaps you have learned something about blood types from social media. ____35____ These letters correspond to two antigens (抗原), A and B. People with AB blood have both antigens, those with A or B have only one, and people with O have no antigens at all.

____36____ If you've had a blood transfusion (输血), you are probably aware that your blood type determines which blood you can receive. Maybe you'll think that you should plan your meals based on your blood type. ____37____ This last concept is popular in Asia, particularly in South Korea. Someone with type-A blood is thought to be considerate but shy. People with type-B blood are known for being creative but odd. Type-O individuals are considered to be some of the most sociable people. Those with type-AB are sensible artists, but sometimes calculating or unpredictable.

South Korea is one place where the blood type personality theory catches on. A study released in 2017 suggests that nearly 60% South Koreans believe that blood types serve as an indicator of a person's personality. ____38____

But such theory can also cause discrimination. In the above-mentioned study, about half of the respondents said that they like people with type-O blood the best. ____39____ The general belief was that type-O individuals have a personality that best fits the culture in South Korea, while AB-types don't suit such a cultural outlook. As a result, in recent years, many media have stopped promoting the theory.

- A. Many factors contribute to your blood type.
B. So, what does blood type mean to you personally?
C. Meanwhile, only 6% of those surveyed said they like AB-types.
D. They have a large social circle but are very easy to get annoyed.
E. Or perhaps you think your blood type influences your personality.
F. Even those that don't agree with the concept are familiar with the idea.
G. Either way, you'll know there are four main blood types: A, B, O, and AB.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

The Weight of White Lies

A man taking his mother to a surprise party tells her they're going to the mall. A woman fibs (撒

小谎) that the store was out of her overweight boyfriend's favorite junk food. A tutor assures his student that her spotty resumé looks fine.

Even kind forms of deception(欺骗) come in shades of acceptability, and people who learn that they have been misled don't always see it the way deceivers do. A lie that's meant to inflate(增强) someone's confidence or discourage a bad habit, for example, often involves making a judgment about what's best for that person. That presumption can backfire(适得其反).

In recent experiments, participants playing an economic game on a computer received a tip that led them to one of two possible payoffs. Some learned that the sender of the tip had lied to them to secure them a particular option. If the best option had been debatable rather than obvious—such as receiving \$10 right away rather than \$30 after three months—participants judged that person as less moral for lying and were less satisfied with the outcome, on average, even if it was the one they had previously said they preferred. “People seem to feel they have a right to the truth, and that by taking that away, you diminish their ability to act freely,” says study co-author Matthew Lupoli, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of California, San Diego.

Making up falsehoods isn't the only way to kindly deceive, though: You might also simply omit(省略) unpleasant facts. Recent studies by University of Chicago researcher Emma Levine and colleagues examined both types of lie in hypothetical patient-doctor talks and other contexts.

People in the role of deceiver tended to view the omission of potentially harmful details(such as a poor prognosis(预后结果)) as comparable to or more acceptable than offering a comforting fiction(that a patient's outlook was favorable). But those in the role of the deceived often considered false-but-supportive statements more tolerable than lies of omission. For deceivers, actively committing a lie feels more intentional and might provoke more guilt than omission, Levine says. But the targets of deception “aren't likely to be sensitive to these differences because they just experience the consequences.”

In general, honesty is probably still the best policy. A lie that provides some emotional benefits and has little downside could be the closest second.

40. What is the presumption people make when telling a white lie (a lie that's meant to be good)?

41. What are the ways to kindly deceive others?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ ***Those in the role of the deceived often considered lies of omission more tolerable than false-but-supportive statements.***

43. Do you prefer to be honest or tell a white lie when informing your friend of something unpleasant? Why? (In about 40 words)

Key:

40. What is the presumption people make when telling a white lie (a lie that's meant to be good)?

- ① They think what they do is best for that person and can be acceptable.
- ② It often involves making a judgment about what's best for that person.

41. What are the ways to kindly deceive others?

Making up falsehoods and leaving out unpleasant facts.

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ ***Those in the role of the deceived often considered lies of omission more tolerable than false-but-supportive statements.***

According to the passage, those in the role of the deceived often considered false-but-supportive statements more tolerable than lies of omission. (The underlined part is false because it is contrary to the statement in the text.)

43. Do you prefer to be honest or tell a white lie when informing your friend of something unpleasant? Why? (In about 40 words)

I prefer to be honest. Honesty is the best policy when communicating with friends, which contributes to the maintenance of cherished friendship. While it may be uncomfortable, honesty builds trust and prevents further misunderstandings or conflicts. In contrast, white lies can damage trust and lead to more significant problems in the long run. (53 words)

第二节 (20分)

假如你是红星中学的学生李华。下周五你校将举行以“绿色校园”为主题的环保活动，请你给你校的英国交换生 Jim 写信，邀请他参加，内容包括：

- 1. 活动主要内容；
- 2. 邀请他参加。

注意：词数 100 词左右；开头结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

One possible answer

Dear Jim,

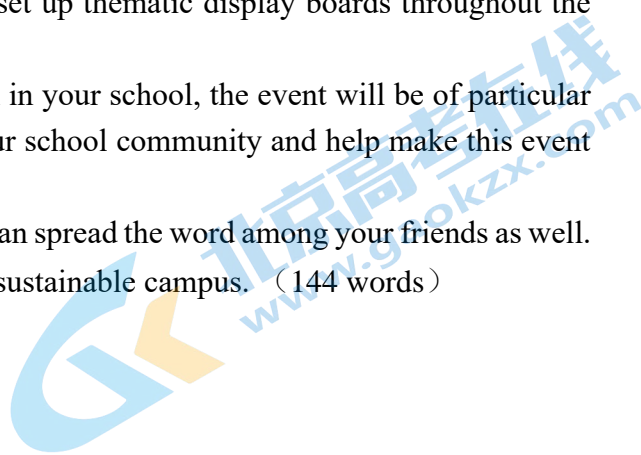
I hope this email finds you well. I'm excited to tell you that our school will be holding an environmental protection event titled "Green Campus" next Friday.

The event will focus on promoting environmental protection on campus through various activities, such as garbage sorting campaigns, the promotion of environmentally-friendly commuting methods

and “clearing your lunch plate” initiatives. We’ll also set up thematic display boards throughout the campus to inspire as many students as possible.

As you used to be the ambassador of Low Carbon in your school, the event will be of particular interest to you. So why not join us in contributing to our school community and help make this event a great success?

I look forward to your participation and hope you can spread the word among your friends as well. Let's collaborate together to create a greener and more sustainable campus. (144 words)



参考答案

笔试（共三部分 100 分）

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11. what 12. left 13. frozen 14. successfully 15. carrying 16. has made 17. development 18. studios 19. was released 20. where

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

【答案】21. A 22. B 23. C

【导语】本文为一篇应用文。本文介绍了新英格兰大学的 2023 年春学期的四个课程，学生将在导师的带领下通过阅读、讲座和课程学习为旅行做好准备，而且还安排短期的海外旅行，以提高学习。

21. 细节理解题。根据 **Greece and Italy Course** 的“*This spring semester course discovers the interesting connections between human anatomy (解剖学) and the art of the Renaissance. (这个春季学期的课程初次接触人体解剖学和文艺复兴艺术之间的有趣联系。)*”可知，**Greece and Italy Course** 的课程中会接触到 the anatomy and art course，又根据“*Faculty: Kash Dutta*”可知，这个课程的导师是 Kash Dutta。故选 A 项。

22. 细节理解题。根据 **Mexico Course** 的最后一句“*They will then travel to the nearby village of Amatlán, where they will teach English in a local school, and learn about Amatlán’s varied customs. (然后，他们将前往附近的 Amatlán 村，在当地的一所学校教授英语，并了解 Amatlán 的各种习俗。)*”可知，参与 Mexico Course 的学生在活动期间可以当志愿者，去当地的学校教英语。故选 B 项。

23. 细节理解题。根据第一段“*The travel courses in University of New England led by faculty members (导师) are an exciting, enriching way to study abroad. You will meet with faculty throughout the semester to prepare for travel through readings, lectures and coursework; then you’ll travel during a semester break to enhance your learning. (新英格兰大学由教师带领的旅行课程是一种令人兴奋、丰富的留学方式。)*”，**Greece and Italy Course** 的第二句“*During your 10-day trip to Italy and Greece in May, 2023, you will tour historic sites in Athens, Rome, Florence, and Bologna, representing the birthplace of modern anatomical science in some of the Europe’s oldest universities. (2023 年 5 月，在意大利和希腊的 10 天之旅中，您将参观雅典、罗马、佛罗伦萨和博洛尼亚的历史遗迹，代表着欧洲一些最古老的大学中现代解剖学的诞生地。)*”，**Kenya Course** 的第一句“*This is a spring semester course offered with a 22-day field experience in Kenya in late May, 2023. (这是一个春季学期的课程，将于 2023 年 5 月下旬在肯尼亚进行 22 天的实地体验。)*”，**Mexico Course** 的第一句“*This spring semester travel course fulfills the global citizenship requirement and includes a nine-day trip to Mexico during spring break. (这个春季学期的旅行课程符合全球公民的要求，*

包括春假期期间的 9 天墨西哥之旅。)”**Costa Rica Course** 的第一句“This is a spring semester course that includes travel to Costa Rica for nine days over spring break, where you will explore the amazing biodiversity of both tropical rainforests and so-called dry forests. (这是春季学期的课程，包括在春假期期间去哥斯达黎加旅行 9 天，在那里你将探索热带雨林和所谓的干燥森林的惊人的生物多样性。)”可知，这四个项目都安排了短期旅行课程。故选 C 项。

【答案】24. B 25. A 26. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了自己对航海的热爱。

24. 细节理解题。根据第一段的“My father liked sailing and built them. My older sister and I were stuffed into a car nearly every summer weekend until my late teens to make the trip from northeast Indiana to the south shore of Lake Erie in Ohio... through the week(我父亲喜欢帆船，于是造了它们。几乎每个夏天的周末，我和妹妹都被塞进一辆车里，从印第安纳州东北部前往俄亥俄州的伊利湖南岸，父亲制造的 Talisman 在那里耐心地等待了整整一个星期。)”可知，作者小时候会在夏天的周末与父亲和妹妹一起航海。故选 B。

25. 推理判断题。根据第二段的“As a kid, I read the adventures of Robin Lee Graham, a traveller exploring the sea alone, in the pages of National Geographic and, later, in Graham's book, Dove. (小时候，我读过《国家地理》杂志上的罗宾·李·格雷厄姆的冒险故事，他是一位独自探索海洋的旅行者，后来又读过格雷厄姆的书《鸽子》。)”可推断，这本书与海上探索有关。故选 A。

26. 细节理解题。根据最后一段的“But boats are expensive and time-consuming. After returning from the Caribbean a few years ago, we decided to sell Symbiosis, resolving instead to sail only ‘other people’s boats’.(但船既昂贵又费时。几年前从加勒比海回来后，我们决定卖掉 Symbiosis，决定只驾驶“别人的船”。)”可知，Symbiosis 是昂贵的，也是耗时的。由此可知，作者付不起保养的钱。故选 B。

【答案】27. C 28. A 29. D 30. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了未来服装店里的试衣间的镜子可以巧妙的调整你的影像，让你看上去很漂亮并且感觉到很开心，从而使你喜欢上你看到的东西，这就是日本东京大学的繁熊吉田和同事开发的情绪系统背后的理念，这个系统能通过呈现给你一个你自己的笑脸或者哭脸来控制你的情绪以及个人偏好。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“The system can manipulate, or in other words, control your emotions and personal preferences by presenting you with an image of your own smiling or frowning face.(该系统可以操纵，或者换句话说，通过呈现你自己的微笑或皱眉的脸的形象来控制你的情绪和个人偏好)”根据第五段“When the faces on screen appeared to smile, people reported that they felt happier. On the other hand, when the image was given a sad expression, they reported feeling less happy.”(当屏幕上的面孔出现微笑时，人们报告说他们感到更快乐。另一方面，当图片上有悲伤的表情时，他们报告说感觉不那么快乐。)可知，该系统的主要目的是为了观察一个人的感觉是否可以不自觉地受到影响。故选 C。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的“The system works by presenting the user with a web-camera image of his or her face as if they were looking in a mirror. The image is then subtly altered with software, turning the corners of the mouth up or down and changing the area around the eyes, so that the person appears to smile or frown.(该系统的工作原理是向用户展示他或她的脸的网络摄像头图像，就像他们在照镜子一样。然后用软件巧妙地改变图像，上下转动嘴角，改变眼睛周围的区域，让人看起来像是微笑或皱眉。)”可知，网络摄像头的图像要让志愿者感觉他们在照镜子，即让他们相信看到的图像，而这个图像是被修改了的。由此可见在研究中，我们了解到的 web-camera 图像只是一种假象。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第八段第二句“**But he notes that using such technology in a shop would be harder than in the lab, because people will use a wide range of expressions.**(但他指出，在商店里使用这种技术会比在实验室里更难，因为人们会使用广泛的表达方式)”可知克里德提出在商店很难采用这项技术，原因在于人们的表情太过于丰富，由此可见这项技术的局限性是只能处理相对简单的有限的面部表情。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段的“**‘You could argue that if it makes people happy, what harm is it doing?’ says Creed. ‘But I can imagine that many people may feel manipulated uncomfortable and cheated if they found out.’**(克里德说，“你可以说，如果它能让人们快乐，那它又有什么害处呢？但我可以想象，如果许多人弄清楚了，他们可能会感到被操纵、不舒服和被欺骗。)”可知克里德提出这项技术虽然可以让人快乐，但如果被发现了，也可以让人产生被操控感，不安和被欺骗感。因此可知 Creeds 对这种技术的道德问题的评价暗示着人们应该独立做决定。故选 D。

【答案】 31. C 32. D 33. C 34. D

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。文章作者认为有必要恢复初级阅读，不仅仅是因为人文学科的需要，也是我们文化的需要。

31. 细节理解题。根据第一段“**According to Harvard historian James Hankins, part of the problem is the dominance of “critical” reading over “primary” reading.**(哈佛大学历史学家 James Hankins 认为，部分问题在于“批判性”阅读压倒了“初级”阅读。)”可知，人们现在偏向于选择批判性阅读。故选 C。

32. 词句猜测题。根据第四段划线词前一句“**The norm nowadays is for one reporter to break a story, followed by dozens or hundreds of journalists recycling that content.**(如今的惯例是，一个记者报道一个新闻，随后几十或数百名记者重复报道该内容。)”可知，现在的记者只会重复其他记者报道的内容，而不会自己去实地调查。而记者在自己写报道的时候，会增加的只有自己的解读。所以 spin 为“解读”之意。选项 A“Practice (练习)”；选项 B“Priority (优先权)”；选项 C“Investigation (调查)”；选项 D“Interpretation (解读)”。故选 D。

33. 推理判断题。根据第五段“The Covid pandemic highlighted the problem, from exclusion of

those daring to discuss the tradeoffs of lockdowns to the promotion of masks as a political identity marker completely disconnected from medical or scientific justification. Not to mention the misleading statement that arose over “the science” and the social trend to “follow” it.(新冠肺炎大流行凸显了这一问题，从排斥那些敢于讨论封锁利弊的人，到宣传将口罩作为与医学或科学理由完全无关的政治身份标志。更不用说出现的关于“科学”的误导性陈述和“追随”它的社会趋势。)”可推断，作者认为记者的闲聊只会导致他们报道不科学的言论，所以会动摇人们对它的信任。故选 C。

34. 推理判断题。根据第六段“We hear about everything, and we can’t hear about anything without also being told what opinion we should have about it.(我们听到了所有的事情，而如果没有人告诉我们应该对此有什么看法，我们就什么都听不到。)”可知，人们习惯先看到观点再去了解事实。而作者并不这样认为，作者认为“Primary reading isn’t only something the humanities need. Our entire culture needs its value to be recognized and restored.(初级阅读不仅仅是人文学科需要的。我们的整个文化需要它的价值被承认和恢复。)”由此可知，作者认为人们应该对阅读抱有一种平衡的观点。故选 D。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】35. G 36. B 37. E 38. F 39. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了血型的基本信息，包括 ABO 血型系统的基本知识，以及一些可能与血型相关的个性理论。虽然这些个性理论在一些地方很流行，但是也可能导致歧视，因为某些血型对应的个性特点被认为适应不同的文化习俗。在韩国，这种血型个性理论有很大的影响力，但近年来这种理论受到了一些非议和批评。

35. 前文“Or perhaps you have learned something about blood types from social media. (或许，也许你已经从社交媒体上了解了一些有关血型的知识。)”中的关键词“blood types”与 G 项“Either way, you’ll know there are four main blood types: A, B, O, and AB. (无论哪种方式，你都会知道有四种主要的血型：A, B, O 和 AB。)”中“four main blood types”为关键词重复出现，且上下文一致，故选 G 项。

36. 下文“If you’ve had a blood transfusion(输血), you are probably aware that your blood type determines which blood you can receive. Maybe you’ll think that you should plan your meals based on your blood type. (如果你输过血，你可能知道你的血型决定了你可以接受哪种血液。也许你会认为你应该根据自己的血型来计划你的膳食)”可知血型对人意义非凡，与 B 项“So, what does blood type mean to you personally?(那么，血型对你个人意味着什么?)”上下文一致，承上启下，故选 B 项。

37. 根据下文“This last concept is popular in Asia, particularly in South Korea. Someone with type-A blood is thought to be considerate but shy. People with type-B blood are known for being creative but odd. Type-O individuals are considered to be some of the most sociable people. Those with type-AB are sensible artists, but sometimes calculating or unpredictable. (最后一个概念在亚洲很流行，尤其是在韩国。有 A 型血统的人被认为是体贴但害羞的。B 型血的人以富有创造力但古怪而闻名。O 型人被认为是一些最善于交际的人。AB 型人是明智的艺术家，但有时是计算或不可预测的。)”可知关键词 concept 要与本空有所呼应，且要与血型、性格相关，与 E 项“Or

perhaps you think your blood type influences your personality. (或者你认为你的血型会影响你的个性。)”与上下文一致，故选 E 项。

38. 前文“South Korea is one place where the blood type personality theory catches on. A study released in 2017 suggests that nearly 60% South Koreans believe that blood types serve as an indicator of a person’s personality. (韩国是血型人格理论流行起来的一个地方。2017年发布的一项研究表明，近60%的韩国人认为血型是一个人性格的指标。)”与 F 项“Even those that don’t agree with the concept are familiar with the idea. (即使是那些不同意这个概念的人也熟悉这个想法。)”与上下文一致，故选 F 项。

39. 根据前文“**But such theory can also cause discrimination. In the above-mentioned study, about half of the respondents said that they like people with type-O blood the best.** (但这种理论也会引起歧视。在上述研究中，大约一半的受访者表示他们最喜欢 O 型血的人。)”及下文“**The general belief was that type-O individuals have a personality that best fits the culture in South Korea, while AB-types don’t suit such a cultural outlook.** (人们普遍认为，O 型人具有最适合韩国文化的个性，而 AB 型人则不适合这种文化观。)”可知大多数人喜欢 O 型血的人，AB 型占比低，与 C 项“**Meanwhile, only 6% of those surveyed said they like AB-types.** (同时，只有 6% 的受访者表示他们喜欢 AB 型。)”上下文一致，故选 C 项。

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 40、41 题各 2 分, 第 42 题 3 分, 第 43 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

One possible answer

Dear Jim,

I hope this email finds you well. I’m excited to tell you that our school will be holding an environmental protection event titled "Green Campus" next Friday.

The event will focus on promoting environmental protection on campus through various activities, such as garbage sorting campaigns, the promotion of environmentally-friendly commuting methods and “clearing your lunch plate” initiatives. We’ll also set up thematic display boards throughout the campus to inspire as many students as possible.

As you used to be the ambassador of Low Carbon in your school, the event will be of particular interest to you. So why not join us in contributing to our school community and help make this event a great success?

I look forward to your participation and hope you can spread the word among your friends as well. Let’s collaborate together to create a greener and more sustainable campus. (144 words)

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



微信搜一搜

北京高考资讯